

Crosslingual vs intralingual approach

Crosslingual techniques

- L1 is used as reference system.
- L1 and L2 are often compared; a contrastive analysis is often used.
- Translation from and into L2 is often practised.
- Focus on form: grammar rules and its application in situations.
- Compound bilingualism

Intralingual techniques

- The L2/TL is used as reference system.
- Learners are immersed in TL.
- There's no translation from or into TL.
- Direct method techniques
- Co-ordinate bilingualism

Analytic vs global/experiential approach

Analytic techniques	Global and experiential techniques
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Objective- Focus on code and the L2 system (Grammar)- Medium centred- Language practice with emphasis on usage (rules and their application)- Focus on Language forms- Formal teaching- Often decontextualized- Skill-getting (receptive skills and procedures)- Controlled activities and restricted language forms- Deliberate, systematic, graded and structured- Emphasis on graded linguistic exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Subjective: connected with the learners' experience, life and interests- Focus on communicative situations (pragmatics)- Language use with emphasis on discourse- Focus on topic and content- Informal teaching- Always contextualized- Skill-using (productive skills and procedures)- Unrestricted and natural language forms- Emphasis on fluency- Realistic, authentic, genuine- Emphasis on tasks and project work

Explicit vs implicit approach

Explicit techniques	Implicit techniques
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Rational, formal and intellectual.- Conscious learning through studial capabilities and rule learning.- Analytic.- Cognitive theory.- Develop metacognitive and metalinguistic strategies.- Rationalist approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Intuitive, subconscious.- Exposure to language use and subconscious acquisition through spontaneous capabilities.- More unreflective, informal and incidental.- Global understanding (whole language theory).- More behaviouristic.- Develop communicative, social and affective strategies.- Empiricist approach.

Summary

Grammar Translation/Audiolingual methods	Communicative/Affective Humanistic methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FLL (Learning)• Crosslingual• Analytic• Explicit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SLA (Acquisition)• Intralingual• Global/experiential• Implicit

What's best in CBLT?